



# **URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL**

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## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1962**







# URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

### **Chairman :**

Mr. Councillor P. Turner, J.P.

### **Chairman of the Health Committee :**

Mr. County Alderman J. W. Mellor, J.P.

### **Councillors :**

Messrs. C. E. Johnson, D. Shaw, W. Tart, H. F. Saunders,  
A. Tutill, and J. Beaumont.

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

### **Medical Officer of Health :**

R. BARNES, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health :**

P. H. BREWIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Res. May, 1962)

E. J. DESMOND, M.B., D.P.H. (App. August, 1962)

### **Medical Officers of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic :**

L. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. MAXWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

### **Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic :**

J. D. FAIRCLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

### **Medical Officer of Wombwell Ante-Natal Clinic :**

N. M. PIERCY, M.B., Ch.B.

(Clinic redundant November, 1962).

### **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

J. FINNEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

### **Additional Public Health Inspector :**

B. HAGUE, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

### **Health Visitors :**

P. M. P. ADKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

D. M. PARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

### **Clinic Nurse :**

D. HODGSON, S.R.F.N.

### **Tuberculosis Health Visitor : ...**

E. BEEVER, S.R.N.

### **Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office :**

L. S. WRIGG



# WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,  
33 Queens Road,  
Barnsley.  
December, 1963.

## ANNUAL REPORT for the year ended 31st December, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the  
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my seventh Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

The vital statistics are very satisfactory and show trends which are to be encouraged. There was a marked rise in the birth rate which now stands higher than it ever has since the immediate post war bulge. The infant mortality rate has remained stationary at a figure just higher than the national average. There has been another fall in the stillbirth rate which brings the peri-natal mortality rate to the lowest figure since my records began.

There was a fall in the overall death rate but two deaths from coronary disease occurred in people in their twenties and there was a further rise in deaths attributable to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus. The year showed further progress in the field of vaccination against poliomyelitis with over a thousand people receiving three doses, bringing the total vaccinated since the inception of the scheme to 6,327.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and many kindnesses they have shown, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation and the staff of the divisional health office for their loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,  
Medical Officer of Health

# URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

## SECTION I.

### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	...	...	...	...	...	3,850 acres
Population Census 1961	...	...	...	...	...	18,950
Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1962	...	...	...	...	...	18,950
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book	...	...	...	...	...	6,070
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£144,548
Nett product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£564

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, the manufacture of by-products from coal, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1962 was 18,950, compared with 18,810 at mid 1961. The natural increase of population or the number of births over deaths was 143 as compared with 81 in 1961.

### Live Births

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	166	147	313
Illegitimate	...	...	6	7	13
<b>Total</b>			<hr/> 172	<hr/> 154	<hr/> 326

The number of births registered during the year was 326, an increase of 40 compared with 1961. There were 13 illegitimate births or 4.0% of the total births registered, compared with 2.1% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the births in 1962, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 12.2 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 15.2 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 18.0 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

### BIRTH RATE

BIRTHS				Rate per 1,000 Population		
Year	Males	Females	Total	Wombwell		England and Wales
				Adjusted	Crude	
1954	162	159	321	17.1	17.1	15.2
1955	158	150	308	16.2	16.2	15.0
1956	150	165	315	16.6	16.6	15.7
1957	171	157	328	17.3	17.3	16.1
1958	148	174	322	16.9	16.9	16.4
1959	146	157	303	15.9	15.9	16.5
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	137	286	15.2	15.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	18.0

### Stillbirths

There were 2 stillbirths last year, 3 fewer than in 1961. The stillbirth rate was 6.1 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths as compared with 17.2 for 1961 and with 18.1 for England and Wales.



## STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births
1954	5	326	15.3
1955	11	319	34.4
1956	4	319	12.5
1957	5	333	15.0
1958	8	330	24.2
1959	10	313	31.9
1960	10	320	31.3
1961	5	291	17.2
1962	2	328	6.1

## Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 183, comprised of 98 males and 85 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 12.4 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 11.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were : heart and circulatory, cancer, respiratory.

## Infant Mortality and Peri Natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate last year was 24.5 per 1,000 live births as compared with 24.5 per 1,000 in 1961 and with 21.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the eight infant deaths, 4 occurred within the first month of life and were classified as neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was nil. The peri-natal mortality rate was 18.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total live and and Stillbirths	Peri-natal mortality
1953	7	6	348	37-3
1954	2	5	326	21-4
1955	3	11	319	43-9
1956	5	4	319	28-2
1957	6	5	333	33-0
1958	7	8	330	45-5
1959	6	10	313	51-1
1960	3	10	320	40-6
1961	3	5	291	27-5
1962	4	2	328	18-3

### INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
Congenital .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Prematurity .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Asphyxia in bed .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS .....	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	1	8

### Maternal Mortality

I am glad to report that no death attributable to maternal causes occurred last year.

## DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Population		
				Crude	Wombwell Adjusted	England and Wales
1954	181	101	80	9·6	11·4	11·3
1955	179	108	71	9·4	11·1	11·7
1956	173	97	76	9·1	11·6	11·7
1957	170	99	71	9·0	11·5	11·5
1958	186	103	83	9·8	12·4	11·7
1959	169	100	69	8·9	11·3	11·6
1960	172	94	78	9·0	11·5	11·5
1961	205	112	93	10·9	13·8	12·0
1962	183	98	85	9·7	12·4	11·9

### Accidental Deaths

There were 10 accidental deaths in Wombwell during the year. Two were due to road accidents, 7 occurred in the home, and 1 elsewhere.

Sex	Age	
F	74	Road accident.
F	75	Poisoning (barbiturate).
M	89	Fall in hospital.
M	88	Fall from bedroom window.
M	77	Home accident—fall.
F	87	Home accident—fall.
F	64	Home accident—fall.
M	31	Road accident.
F	89	Home accident—fall.
F	97	Home accident—fall.

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

			Males	Females	TOTAL
Under 1 year ...	...	...	4	4	8
1— 5 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
5—10 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
10—15 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
15—20 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
20—25 years ...	...	...	1	—	1
25—35 years ...	...	...	6	1	7
35—45 years ...	...	...	4	1	5
45—55 years ...	...	...	9	4	13
55—65 years ...	...	...	23	6	29
65—70 years ...	...	...	8	13	21
70—75 years ...	...	...	11	17	28
75—80 years ...	...	...	10	13	23
80—85 years ...	...	...	11	13	24
85—90 years ...	...	...	10	10	20
90 years and over	...	...	1	3	4
Totals			98	85	183

## CAUSES OF DEATHS IN 1962

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases...	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	1	4	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	6	2	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	4	8	12
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	2	—	2
16. Diabetes ... ..	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	11	11	22
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	29	14	43
19. Hypertension ... ..	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease ... ..	5	10	15
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	1	4	5
22. Influenza ... ..	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ... ..	1	5	6
24. Bronchitis ... ..	15	3	18
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	1	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	4	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	2	2	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	7	3	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	1	2
34. All other accidents ... ..	3	6	9
35. Suicide ... ..	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	1	—	1
ALL CAUSES ... ..	98	85	183



# PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

	Wombwell Urban District	Aggregate W. Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov'nal figures)
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				
Crude .....	17·2	17·5	17·8	18·0
Adjusted .....	17·2	17·7	17·8	18·0
Death Rate per 1,000 esti- mated population				
Crude .....	9·7	12·7	12·0	11·9
Adjusted .....	12·4	13·4	13·3	11·9
Infective and Parasitic dis- eases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Dis- eases .....	0·05	0·04	0·04	Not available
Tuberculosis :—				
Respiratory .....	—	0·05	0·05	0·06
Other .....	—	0·01	0·01	0·01
All forms .....	—	0·06	0·05	0·07
Cancer .....	1·58	2·14	2·00	2·18
Vascular lesions of the nervous system .....	1·16	1·97	1·84	Not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	3·48	4·84	4·56	Not available
Respiratory diseases .....	1·48	1·62	1·52	Not available
Maternal Mortality .....	—	0·09	0·20	0·35
Infant Mortality .....	24·5	22·8	23·3	21·4
Stillbirths .....	6·1	18·0	18·5	18·1

## **SECTION II.**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

#### **Staff**

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed.

#### **General Hospitals**

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

#### **Infectious Diseases Hospitals**

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulances for this service.

#### **Maternity Hospitals**

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

## Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follow :

Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Thursday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).

Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

## Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Wombwell patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address : Special Treatment Centre,  
Queens Road,  
Barnsley.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

## Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the W.R.C.C. Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m., and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. School Clinics are held fortnightly on Tuesday mornings at the Wombwell Clinic.

## Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council; the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

SWIMMING BATHS

I am indebted to Mr. B. J. Barnes, your Baths Manager, for the following report :

Once again there was an increase in the number of persons using the Public Baths in all sections of the service.

A notable feature of the year was the introduction of Swimming Instruction by the Baths Department, when a "Learn to Swim Campaign" was launched. This was intended to supplement the instruction in Life Saving already being carried out by the West Riding Education Committee.

Private and class instruction was available to both adults and children each evening as well as Saturday mornings, the Small Bath (3ft. x 3ft. 6 ins.) being used for this purpose.

The demand was so great that a special class was held for children as young as three and four years of age. To cater for these toddlers, the depth of water in the bath was reduced to 2 ft., and this proved to be a great success.

Many parents who brought their children to learn to swim, soon caught the "bug" and joined the adult class. At the end of the season a total of 1,212 lessons had been given.

A class was also held each Saturday evening from 5.45 to 6.45 for all handicapped children (polio and spastics). This period was provided free of charge by the Council, and the Instructors (members of the Baths Staff, Swimming Club and members of the public) all gave their services free. The value of this sort of service has to be seen to be believed. I should like to take this opportunity to thank all who made this class possible.

The number of bathers were :

W.R.C.C. School children	...	...	24,162
W.R.C.C. Evening Classes	...	...	2,478
Learn to swim classes	...	...	1,212
TOTAL NUMBER of all bathers			76,059



### SECTION III.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases last year amounted to 336 cases as compared with 411 in the previous year.

### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1962

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	241
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	16
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	28
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total						<hr/> 336 <hr/>

#### Scarlet Fever

19 cases were notified during the year as compared with 4 in 1961. The disease was well scattered in time and place and was clinically mild in character.

#### Measles

241 cases of Measles occurred during the year, compared with 359 in the previous year. This is an odd state of affairs because Measles is normally a disease occurring every second year, and this outbreak has broken through the normal cycle. My impression was that the disease was quite severe clinically with some complications developing. The virulence of the virus probably accounts for its breaking through the normal biennial cycle.

#### Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year, although we did have alarms and excursions associated with the outbreak in the Bradford area. During the year 172 people were vaccinated compared with 88 in the previous year.



Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but notifications were received in respect of 16 cases of Whooping Cough compared with 4 in 1961. Immunisation against Diphtheria showed a fall in all groups immunised. The figures for 1962 show that 69.9% of all children under the age of 15 years were immunised, comprising 58% in the pre-school age group and 76% in the school age group. These figures need improving rapidly and I would remind parents that this disease has been occurring again, sporadically in districts of Yorkshire no more than fifty miles from Wombwell. The number of children immunised against Whooping Cough fell from 69.4% to 56.4%. As you can see above this has been accompanied by an increase in the disease. The number of children immunised against Tetanus during the year was 281 for primary doses and 98 for booster doses.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. During 1962, 788 children, 109 young persons and 165 others were vaccinated with three doses, bringing the total in Wombwell since the scheme began to 6,327. Of these 874 primary school children have received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

5 Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases and 2 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases were notified during the year, compared with 1 and nil respectively in 1961. I am happy to report that no death from the disease occurred during the year.

NEW CASES and MORTALITY for the past ten years

Year			New Cases		Deaths	
			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1953	...	...	21	5	6	—
1954	...	...	14	3	5	—
1955	...	...	10	2	—	—
1956	...	...	12	4	2	—
1957	...	...	12	1	1	1
1958	...	...	13	2	4	—
1959	...	...	5	—	2	—
1960	...	...	6	2	1	—
1961	...	...	1	—	—	—
1962	...	...	5	2	—	—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL  
DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	Acute Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1953	65	—	—	3	—	1	15	—	21	5	—	1	3	—	1	27	469	12
1954	16	1	—	5	2	5	19	—	14	3	—	2	1	1	—	159	66	3
1955	8	—	—	6	—	2	10	—	10	2	—	—	8	5	—	33	385	10
1956	28	—	—	1	4	2	20	—	12	4	—	2	—	—	—	57	23	12
1957	64	—	—	1	6	2	16	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	402	1
1958	19	—	—	1	2	1	6	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	—	17	26	46
1959	34	—	1	3	1	1	16	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	465	1
1960	7	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	100	43	1
1961	4	—	—	—	4	1	38	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	359	—
1962	19	—	—	—	2	—	28	—	7	1	—	3	—	—	—	16	241	27

## TUBERCULOSIS — record of cases during 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on Register at 1st January ...	74	41	13	10
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year ... ..	5	2	—	1
No. of cases restored to Register ... ..	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ... ..	1	2	—	—
No. removed to other districts ... ..	2	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register ... ..	2	—	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—
No. died from other causes ... ..	3	—	—	—
<hr/>				
TOTAL at end of 1962 ...	73	45	13	11
<hr/>				

## TUBERCULOSIS — New Cases and Mortality in 1962

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—64 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>								
TOTALS	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
<hr/>								

## SECTION IV

### DIVISIONAL STAFF

#### Divisional Medical Officer :

R. Barnes, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

#### Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

P. H. Brewin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (res. May, 1962).  
E. J. Desmond, M.B., D.P.H., (app. August. 1962).

#### Assistant County Medical Officer :

S. G. A. Henriques, M.B., Ch.B.

#### Clinic Medical Officers :

Dr. C. B. Ball.

Dr. J. Byrne,

Dr. D. J. Fairclough.

Dr. H. W. Gothard.

Dr. G. Ingram.

Dr. K. Mathers.

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell.

Dr. N. M. Piercy.

Dr. M. Scott.

Dr. M. E. Tapissier.

Dr. L. Taylor.

Dr. J. W. Whitworth.

#### Divisional Nursing Officer :

Miss C. Janse.

#### Health Visitors :

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss).

D. Gibson (Mrs.).

A. M. Harston (Mrs.).

M. E. Lee (Miss).

M. Lloyd (Miss).

G. M. Lodge (Mrs.).

F. A. Manley (Mrs.).

B. McDonald (Mrs.).

(res. 31.12.62).

D. M. Parry (Mrs.).

C. Totty (Mrs.).

M. Tullie (Mrs.).

D. Westerman (Miss).

A. M. Widdison (Mrs.).

#### Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

E. Beever (Mrs.).

#### Clinic Nurses :

D. Hodgson (Mrs.).

J. Woodcock (Mrs.).

**Midwives :**

B. Bailey (Miss),  
(app. 1.1.62).  
B. Burtoft (Mrs.).  
C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.).  
B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.).  
M. Hammerton (Miss).  
C. M. Hill (Mrs.).  
B. Horsfield (Mrs.).

I. L. Jones (Mrs.).  
I. O. Kilner (Mrs.).  
D. Newton (Mrs.).  
E. Parkes (Mrs.).  
E. A. Staley (Mrs.).  
M. Walters (Mrs.).  
L. Wilson (Mrs.).  
M. Wroe (Mrs.).

**Home Nurses :**

M. Allen (Mrs.).  
M. Bexon (Mrs.).  
V. Beech (Mrs.).  
H. Biegalski (Mrs.).  
E. Brooks (Mrs.).  
F. Cartwright (Mrs.).  
B. Chapman (Miss),  
(app. 13.3.62).

N. C. Crofton (Miss).  
E. Cross (Mrs.).  
R. Edwards (Mrs.).  
K. M. Hanson (Mrs.).  
M. McConnell (Mrs.).  
H. Padgett (Mrs.).  
B. Parker (Mrs.).  
C. Wilson (Mrs.).

**Mental Welfare Officers :**

M. Whiteley (Mrs.).

J. Armitage (Mr.),  
(app. March, 1962).

**Mental Health Home Teacher :**

E. Harrott (Mrs.).

**Speech Therapist :**

S. Holmes (Mrs.).

**Senior Clerk :**

L. S. Wrigg (Mr.).



## **DIVISIONAL REPORT**

### **Vital Statistics**

I have compiled a comparable table of the vital statistics for each of the County Districts in the Division. I feel that this may be of interest to each of the separate authorities in assessing how they stand in relation to each other, and in relation to the County and national statistics.

### **Births**

The number of live births registered in the area in 1962 was 1,335, compared with 1,264 in 1961. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.4 per 1,000, compared with 16.6 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate live births was 49 as against 39 in 1961, and this gives a figure representing 3.6% of the total births.

### **Stillbirths**

There were 25 stillbirths during the year, compared with 29 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 18.4 compared with 22.4 for 1961, and with 18.1 for England and Wales.

### **Deaths**

The deaths assigned to the division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 796, which was 53 fewer than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the division of 10.4, compared with 11.1 in the previous year. You will notice in the table that this is lower than the other figures for individual districts, except Darfield. This is because the other figures show adjusted rates, and unfortunately no adjusted rate is available for the division.

### **Infant Deaths and Peri-natal mortality**

There were 23 infant deaths in the division during the year, of which 14 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with figures of 28 and 26 respectively in 1961. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division in 1962 of 16.2, as compared with 22.9 for the previous year and 21.4 for England and Wales. Your peri-natal mortality rate stands at 27.9, as compared with 31.5 for the administrative County. Unfortunately, no rate for England and Wales is published. Reference should be made here to the fact that the most common cause of death between 1 week and 1 year, has been gastro-enteritis. This goes to show that even in these enlightened days, much care must still be given to the very simple rules of food hygiene.

# VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1961	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth .....	1,746	9,100	20·1	14·3	25·5	20·9	35·7
Darfield .....	2,018	6,890	17·4	10·2	8·3	16·7	24·8
Darton .....	4,718	14,320	16·3	13·8	24·6	8·4	28·7
Dodworth .....	1,857	4,120	14·5	18·5	31·7	—	31·7
Royston .....	1,452	8,570	14·1	15·6	15·7	16·0	23·6
Wombwell .....	3,850	18,950	17·2	12·4	6·1	24·5	18·3
Worsbrough	3,420	14,950	18·3	14·8	24·9	18·2	35·6
Rates for the Division .....	19,061	76,900	17·4 (Crude)	10·4 (Crude)	18·4	17·2	27·9
Rates for the Administrative County.....		1,677,260	17·8	13·3	18·5	23·3	31·5
England and Wales .....			18·0	11·9	18·1	21·4	Not available

## Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality (cont.)

Table showing causes of infant deaths in the Division

Cause	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
Prematurity .....	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital .....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
Gastro-enteritis .....	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Atelectasis .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Accident .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intussusception .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS .....	13	—	1	—	14	3	1	3	2	23

## Smallpox Vaccination

There was quite naturally a marked improvement in the number of children vaccinated against the disease. The proximity of cases of smallpox in Bradford, obviously acted as a spur for parents to demand vaccination. Unfortunately, it is at such times as these when vaccine falls into short supply. Nevertheless, it is surprising how short the public's memory has become, because by the end of the year the rate of vaccination had again fallen almost to its previous level. During the year 1,516 children were vaccinated compared with 554 in 1961.

## Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the general state of immunity of each individual area. In general the divisional figures show that immunisation against Whooping Cough has been satisfactorily maintained or even slightly increased with 69.6% of the pre school population having been immunised. In the case of Diphtheria immunisation there has been a slight decline so that 76.8% of all the children in the division have been immunised against 80.4% in 1961. This fall has not yet become serious, but it is a position which must be watched critically.

# IMMUNISATION STATISTICS 1962

District	Population	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 years of age		Diphtheria Immunisation			Smallpox No. Vaccinated during year	Tetanus No. Immunised during year	
		No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15		Prima- ries	Boos- ters
Cudworth	9,100	679	76.6	89.2	70.4	98.7	128	153	43
Darfield	6,890	429	63.4	86.1	65.5	97.4	160	105	42
Darton	14,320	858	73.6	71.0	69.2	72.5	538	225	53
Dodworth	4,120	287	85.1	80.0	85.3	76.0	83	97	24
Royston	8,570	636	90.3	88.1	85.2	90.0	221	155	55
Wombwell	18,950	898	56.4	69.9	58.0	76.0	172	281	98
Worsbrough	14,950	856	63.9	69.4	63.9	72.5	214	235	58
Divisional Figures	76,900	4,643	69.6	76.8	67.6	81.4	1,516	1,251	373



# POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1962 (with three doses)

District	Position at 31st December 1961				Completed during 1962				Total at end of Year 1962			
	Children	Young Persons	Others	TOTAL	Children	Young Persons	Others	TOTAL	Children	Young Persons	Others	TOTAL
Cudworth .....	1,691	586	588	2,865	429	28	35	492	2,120	614	623	3,357
Darfield .....	1,583	705	185	2,473	202	29	26	257	1,785	734	211	2,730
Darton .....	2,546	710	202	3,458	719	49	183	951	3,265	759	385	4,409
Dodworth .....	937	210	64	1,211	94	37	34	165	1,031	247	98	1,376
Royston .....	1,460	481	140	2,081	400	173	301	874	1,860	654	441	2,955
Wombwell .....	4,146	835	284	5,265	788	109	165	1,062	4,934	944	449	6,327
Worsbrough .....	3,574	523	320	4,417	769	137	186	1,092	4,343	660	506	5,509
Barnsley Schools .....	359	48	—	407	—	—	—	—	359	48	—	407
National Coal Board .....	105	1,627	6	1,738	—	—	—	—	105	1,627	6	1,738
Divisional Totals .....	16,401	5,725	1,789	23,915	3,401	562	930	4,893	19,802	6,287	2,719	28,808



## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Detailed information relating to vaccinations carried out in each district is given in the appropriate tables. Last year I made comment on the increasing amount of the report, which was taken up with this subject. With this in mind I have discarded the table dealing with people immunised with two doses because I do not feel that we can any longer regard such people as adequately protected. I have combined in the three dose table both those who have been immunised by injection, and those who have been protected by mouth. During the year, 3,401 children, 562 young persons and 930 adults, completed their course of three doses. This brings the total number protected in the division since the inception of the scheme to 28,808. In addition to this, 1,679 fourth doses were given to children under the age of twelve. A table of fourth doses is shown below.

**TABLE SHOWING FOURTH DOSES IN CHILDREN**

District	Vaccinated previous to 31/12/61	Vaccinated during 1962	Total at end of 1962
Cudworth .....	—	361	361
Darfield .....	580	23	603
Darton .....	19	667	686
Dodworth .....	204	17	221
Royston .....	2	455	457
Wombwell .....	790	84	874
Worborough .....	720	72	792
Divisional Totals .....	2315	1679	3994

## School Health Service

The work of this section continued throughout the year. There was a gap in part of the service when Dr. Brewin left us in May, and Dr. Desmond took up duties in late August. Nevertheless, the number of children examined at routine school inspection remained almost the same as in the previous year. The number of children dealt with at minor ailments fell to a level which no longer justifies a table. The number of children attending school clinics also fell, but it is felt that this is probably because more of them are being seen at school inspections.

## Mantoux testing of school entrants

This scheme was continued during 1962 with very satisfactory results. The object of the scheme is to discover children who might have been exposed to infection in early life, and through them to discover active cases in the community. During the year 1,015 children were tested, almost exactly the same number as in the previous year. There is an increasing trend for many of the positive reactors to be children who are positive because they have been protected with B.C.G. Vaccination. In the current year this accounts for eight out of the nine cases. The remaining case was investigated and revealed an adult active case and a primary focus in another sibling.

### MANTOUX TESTING RESULTS

District	No. of children offered	No. of children accepting	Acceptance Rate	No. positive because of B.C.G.	No. positive other than B.C.G.	Total Positive
Cudworth .....	170	132	77.7	—	—	—
Darfield .....	145	128	88.3	2	—	2
Darton .....	201	174	86.5	—	1	1
Dodworth .....	122	116	95.1	—	—	—
Royston .....	144	124	86.1	—	—	—
Wombwell .....	224	198	88.3	4	—	4
Worsbrough	158	143	90.6	2	—	2
Divisional Total .....	1164	1015	86.3	8	1	9

### SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINICS

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance	School Doctor
Cudworth	133	47	11	46	36	158
Darfield ..	77	12	—	5	7	52
Darton —	222	51	—	30	10	146
Dodworth ....	32	—	1	3	4	13
Royston	107	25	2	16	1	76
Wombwell	294	30	4	24	21	57
Worsbrough	216	32	6	26	38	56

# SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	No. Un-satisfactory	Eye		E.N.T.		Heart		Lungs		Orthopaedic		Others	
		Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation
Cudworth	708	23	73	15	31	1	4	2	12	5	7	30	56
Darfield .....	337	8	8	11	28	1	2	4	13	3	14	17	18
Darton .....	676	32	66	18	26	—	5	2	12	6	7	38	59
Dodworth .....	167	5	9	8	4	—	5	1	3	2	5	16	17
Royston .....	522	27	53	7	29	2	12	2	8	8	9	14	40
Wombwell .....	709	45	35	19	45	2	14	3	22	8	33	32	66
Worsbrough	653	39	25	16	23	1	6	2	14	6	24	31	40
Barnsley .....	148	4	31	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	3	15
TOTALS .....	3,920	183	300	95	186	7	49	16	88	39	99	181	311

### Speech Therapy

District	Number of Children	Total Attendances
Cudworth .....	9	132
Darfield .....	4	21
Darton .....	6	142
Dodworth .....	2	36
Royston .....	4	111
Wombwell .....	18	223
Worsbrough .....	7	148
E.S.N. School .....	7	238
TOTAL .....	57	1051

### Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 630 compared with 610 in the previous year. There were 742 institutional confinements, compared with 655 during 1961. It is worthy of note that 83.3% of all patients had some form of analgesia during their domiciliary labour. The main change of emphasis was in the form of analgesia used. In 1962 only 50 patients had Gas and Air compared with 205 in 1961; while the number of patients receiving Trilene rose from 299 in 1961 to 433 in 1962.

Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Gas and Air Alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Gas and Air and Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Trilene Alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Trilene and Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
TOTAL								526

### Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a sharp fall in the attendances at the Ante-Natal clinics run by the local health authority. During the year 494 women made 2,361 attendances at such clinics compared with 624 women making 2,782 attendances in the previous year. The number of cases attending for the first time amounted to 415, a fall of over one hundred compared with 1961. These



figures however are fallacious, because they take no account of the increasing numbers of expectant mothers being seen by their own general practitioners at their own clinics held in our premises with our midwives in attendance. It is surely better that the patient should be seen by both the doctor and midwife who will be responsible for her confinement.

Relaxation classes were run in various parts of the division. These classes are a valuable means of health education and it is with great regret that I have to report that attendances at these classes also fell to 762. Every effort will be made to improve this position in 1962.

Attendances at the ante-natal clinic in Summer Lane, Wombwell, again declined to such an extent in the year that only 9 patients made 56 attendances. The ante-natal clinic was finally abandoned in November, 1962.

Relaxation classes run by the midwife continued to thrive and during the year 297 attendances were made at these clinics.

### Infant Welfare Clinics

The infant welfare clinics in the division continued to thrive and in most districts the figures are very similar to 1961 or even slightly increased. During 1962, 3,337 children made 40,660 attendances at various clinics in the division.

In contrast to the ante-natal clinic the infant welfare clinic held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in the new Clinic, Summer Lane, showed steady growth. Fewer children attended but the total attendances made were 6,348, compared with 6,043 in the previous year. The increase in the attendance was constant and rapid, although the number of children attending has fluctuated. The table below gives the attendances over the past four years.

**Growth of Infant Welfare Clinic, Wombwell**

Year						Attendances
1959	...	...	...	...	...	4,644
1960	...	...	...	...	...	4,719
1961	...	...	...	...	...	6,043
1962	...	...	...	...	...	6,348

At the Jump Centre, 91 children made 1,203 attendances, compared with 78 children making 1,219 attendances in the previous year.



## Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by health visiting and allied staff amounted to 34,397, an increase of just over 5,000 visits compared with 1961. This increase was reflected in each category of visiting and I feel sure that at least part of the increase was due to better use of staff. Health Visitors also took on increased commitments in teaching mothercraft and hygiene in the secondary schools in the division. This is a service which is capable of vast expansion if we had the staff to carry it out. In May, 1962, a survey was carried out to determine the degree to which the health visitor could be relieved of work by a clinic nurse or similar appointment. This survey showed that this was working well but that still more remained to be done. It is very gratifying to report that ineffective visits fell markedly in 1962, and now represents 7.4% of the total compared with 11.2% in the previous year.

	No. of Children under 5 years visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year		Child'n 1 - 2 Years Total Visits	Child'n 2 - 5 Years Total Visits	Other Cases
		1st Visits	Total Visits	1st Visits	Total Visits			Total Visits
Effective Visits	5315	230	591	1372	7431	5089	6984	14302
No Access Visits	—	41	82	271	974	414	588	926

## Home Nursing

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS							Visits for Injection only
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Other	TOTAL	
Cudworth .....	195	69	2881	793	14	5	—	3	3696	1831
Darfield .....	102	61	2563	662	4	—	18	—	3247	1579
Darton .....	232	135	7591	2044	—	23	7	2	9667	4273
Dodworth .....	86	54	2738	63	—	—	—	—	2801	1653
Royston .....	146	89	3496	357	—	—	—	—	3853	2461
Wombwell .....	363	202	10244	1030	—	268	125	—	11667	3989
Worsbrough .....	203	120	4546	510	3	24	100	29	5212	2300
TOTAL .....	1327	730	34059	5459	21	320	250	34	40143	18086

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	% of pen-sioners receiving treat-ment	No. of sessions held	No. of patients treated in Clinic or Surgery			No. of treatments carried out in Clinic or Surgery			No. of patients treated at home		No. of treatments carried out at home	
			Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	EM	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	EM	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped
Cudworth .....	15.4	48	98	3	—	358	20	—	60	2	296	9
Darfield .....	33.0	90	167	4	—	792	18	—	90	4	412	15
Darton — .....	18.8	139	233	11	1	1032	62	2	98	4	496	22
Dodworth .....	50.0	84	141	3	—	679	6	—	48	3	156	4
Royston — .....	27.9	118	230	2	1	954	7	1	67	1	325	4
Wombwell .....	23.2	194	397	7	1	1555	40	2	111	2	448	5
Worsbrough .....	17.7	160	211	5	1	1287	26	3	81	3	288	11
Divisional Totals	23.0	833	1477	35	4	6657	179	8	555	19	2421	70

## Home Nursing

There was a sharp fall in the number of home nursing visits paid during the year when 40,143 visits were made compared with 46,895 in 1961. The largest fall was in medical cases and during the year 34,159 visits were made to such cases. The distribution of work seems to have been very patchy, in that in some areas the amount of work has actually increased. The number of visits to tuberculosis patients increased slightly to 320. 55% of the patients were over 65 years of age and this figure has remained exactly constant.

## Loan of Equipment

This service was continued during the year and issues showed a slight increase over those for 1961. Details are given below :

					No. of issues						No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	...	...	...	...	21	Mattresses	...	...	...	...	45
pillows	...	...	...	...	16	Pressure Rings	...	...	...	...	68
pillow-cases	...	...	...	...	28	Rubber Sheets	...	...	...	...	182
sheets	...	...	...	...	44	Urinal Bottles	...	...	...	...	101
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	...	24	Crutches	...	...	...	...	14
Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	154	Walking Aids	...	...	...	...	21
Bedsteads with poles	...	...	...	...	16	Wheel Chairs—Adult	...	...	...	...	41
Bedsteads—other	...	...	...	...	15	Wheel Chairs—Junior	...	...	...	...	8
Commodes	...	...	...	...	37	Adult Cot	...	...	...	...	1
Cushions—Dunlopillo	...	...	...	...	7	Draw Sheets	...	...	...	...	50
Fracture Boards	...	...	...	...	5	Feeding Cups	...	...	...	...	4
Bed Rests	...	...	...	...	63						

## Chiropody Service

This service was continued throughout the year and again showed moderate expansion. An extra session was started at Royston bringing the number of sessions run as a direct service to 17 per week. A table has been drawn up showing the work carried out in each district during the year. I feel that attention should again be drawn to the number of patients receiving domiciliary treatment. This is an expensive

service and should be reserved for those who are completely house-bound. It is hoped that these numbers will fall as more and more of these patients improve under the treatment they are receiving.

### Home Help Service

The Home Help Service again provided a service mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended in that category was 89.2% compared with 90.8% in the previous year. The total number of households assisted during the year was 896, compared with 821 in 1961. The number of hours received rose slightly less than 10% to a total of 136,180 hours. 167 part-time Home Helps were employed. A table has been compiled showing the growth of the service over the past nine years.



## Analysis of the growth of the Home Help Service

District	Average number of cases/week				Average number of hours/case				% of pensioners receiving help in 1962
	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1962	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1962	
Cudworth	31½	58½	75	91	7.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	8.1
Darfield	28	40½	68	80	6.8	3.8	4.9	4.3	9.0
Darton	47	77	107	107	6.1	3.85	3.9	3.9	6.0
Dodworth.....	9	19	30	42	6.6	6.0	4.0	4.7	10.9
Royston	14½	49½	65	103	10.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	8.1
Wombwell	53	95	145	174	5.1	3.8	4.1	4.0	7.3
Worsbrough	41	66½	91	112	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	6.4
Divisional Total	224	406	581	709	6.4	3.9	4.35	3.9	7.3

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal and subject to be dealt with in 1962 :

	Under 16 years	Over 16 years
i. Local Education Authority :		
(a) While at school or liable to attend school ... ..	5	2
(b) On leaving Special School	—	1
(c) On leaving Ordinary School	2	1
ii. Police or by the Courts ... ..	—	—
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.) ... ..	—	1
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 5

### B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1962 :

	M	F	M	F
i. By reason of death ... ..	—	—	—	—
ii. Declassified ..... ..	—	—	—	—
iii. Removal to hospitals ... ..	—	1	—	1
iv. Transfer to other districts ...	—	—	—	2
	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1	<hr/> —	<hr/> 3

### C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1962 :

	M	F	M	F
Care and Guidance ... ..	17	12	102	134

## Training facilities for mentally sub-normal patients :

### Particulars of sub-normal patients :

Centre	Supervisor					
Wombwell ...	Mrs. E. Large ...	12	5	6	9	
Hemsworth ...	Mrs. Towell ...	—	2	—	1	
Barnsley C.B.	Mrs. Caretter ...	1	—	6	4	
		13	7	12	14	

During the year 1962 there were twenty-two severely sub-normal children in the division who were under 16 years of age. 20 were in full-time attendance at the three Training Centres. The remaining two were unable to be catered for due to physical as well as mental disability.

At Wombwell Training Centre at the end of the year 32 pupils were in attendance.

I am pleased to say that the extension and alterations to The Gables Training Centre have been finished and work on the new Adult Centre is going ahead well.

### Group Training

For the mentally sub-normal patients who are unable to attend a Training Centre, Group Training Classes are held in different parts of the division and in cases of physical handicaps or domestic commitments home visits are made.

Four Group Training Classes are held in the following districts :

Monday,	9.45 a.m. to 3.45 p.m. Darby and Joan Club, Royston. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Tuesday,	9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Parish Hall, Wombwell. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Wednesday,	9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. W.R.C.C. Clinic, Worsbrough. (Mrs. E. Harrott)
Friday,	9.45 a.m. to 3.45 p.m. Infant Welfare Centre, Darton. (Mrs. E. Harrott)

During the year 3 males and 20 females attended the Group Training Classes and 8 females and 1 male were visited by the teacher to give home tuition.

## Wombwell Training Centre

During the year the Training Centre had 32 pupils on its register.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16+
	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
Males	—	3	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	6
Females	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	9

We were pleased to welcome Miss Lister back after completing a successful course at the N.A.M.H. Training Centre at Sheffield.

Once again our thanks are given to the Parent Teacher Association and the Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel. The Parent Association has donated a knitting machine and movie camera to the Centre. The Wombwell Rotary and Inner Wheel organised a five-day Whitsuntide Holiday for 15 of the mentally sub-normal at Scarborough.

The Staff and Children had their annual day's outing to the sea. In July a successful Garden Party was held at the Gables Training Centre.

## Accommodation

During the past year, 8 cases were admitted to hospital for short-stay accommodation which was appreciated by the parents.

## Mental Health Psychiatry

During 1962 the Mental Welfare Officers assisted in the admission of 53 to Storthes Hall Hospital and 10 to Stanley Royd Hospital. In the course of the year there were 20 requests for after-care for patients from Storthes Hall, Stanley Royd and Middlewood Hospitals.

The Mental Welfare Officers also assisted at two clinics in the area. The Psychiatric Clinic held on a Wednesday afternoon at the Beckett Hospital and the Child Guidance Clinic on Thursday afternoon at 6 Victoria Road, Barnsley.



# DISPOSAL OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED ON THE SUPERVISION REGISTER FOR THE WHOLE DIVISION

Age Groups	Receiving Training			Working	Assisting in the home	Training Offers refused	Unable to be trained because of physical or mental disability	Still in ordinary school
	Occupation Centre	Group Training	Home Teaching					
FEMALES:								
Under 16 yrs. ....	7	20	8	20	15	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. ....	14					4	—	—
MALES:								
Under 16 yrs. ....	13	3	1	40	22	2	2	—
Over 16 yrs. ....	14					2	—	—
TOTALS	48	23	9	60	37	8	—	—

(1 male over 16 years who is attending group training classes is mentally ill).

SECTION V  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND  
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1962

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Wombwell.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I present this my Annual Report on those matters concerning the environmental health of Wombwell for which my Department is responsible.

I would offer my most sincere thanks for the continued help received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Barnes, the Medical Officer of Health, the Heads of other Departments, the Additional Public Health Inspector and the Clerks in my Department who have discharged their duties in an efficient manner.

An attempt has been made in the following pages to cover as far as possible all aspects of the Department's activities but it is not possible to refer to very many smaller items, some apparently trivial, but undoubtedly of great importance to the individuals concerned. An increasing amount of time is devoted to interviewing people on questions involving the Public Health and Housing Acts, rents and tenancy difficulties, overcrowding, trouble with neighbours, etc. The advice given is no doubt of benefit in most cases and it is most probable that many more individuals, especially older people, would seek advice from my Department if it were better situated.

The general pattern of the Report has been maintained and the main emphasis is again on Housing, Food, Atmospheric Pollution and Public Cleansing.

There were no major changes in legislation during the year but since the Housing Act, 1961 and the Public Health Act, 1961 came into operation late in 1961 their effect began to be felt during 1962.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

## Housing

During the year 57 new dwellings were erected in your area, all by private enterprise. There were 53 bungalows, 3 three-bedroom houses and 1 flat constructed above a new Institute.

The 56 bungalows and houses erected by private enterprise were an extension of the residential area to the south-east of Lundhill Road. The flat was built with a new Institute, off Barnsley Road.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is now 6,070. The estimated population for mid-1962 was 18,950 and this gives an average figure of 3.12 persons per house. The corresponding figure for 1930 was 4.64. The reduction over a period of 32 years is quite considerable.

During the year 24 relets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows :

- (1) Alleviation of overcrowding :
  - (a) Single Families ... .. 1
  - (b) Two or more families in house ... .. 15
- (2) Slum Clearance ... .. 8

## Slum Clearance

As can be seen from the above figures, only 8 houses were allocated for Slum Clearance and not a single dwelling was erected by the Local Authority during the year. The Council's Programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955 proposed to clear 299 houses in the first five years and thereafter 50 more houses per annum. By the end of 1962, 399 houses, in the normal course of events, would have been dealt with but only 197 houses had been closed and the occupants rehoused.

I am afraid that the picture of progress which I have presented is most dismal in spite of the fact that I was able to indicate in my report for 1961 that sanction had been given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the building of 72 houses, bungalows and flats at Jump and 20 flats in Wombwell. After years of most disappointing results this approval to further building had removed some of the frustration and pessimism which I had experienced and the year 1961 ended on a note of new found but wary optimism.



However, early in 1962 the Council were informed that no further building would be sanctioned for two years after the 92 dwellings at Jump and Wombwell which were in course of erection. Once again, it was felt that this irritating pattern of uneven, irregular progress was never to be changed.

It was pointed out that the Slum Clearance problem was so serious within the Wombwell Urban District that it was imperative that dwellings should be provided at a greater rate. The consequences of any further interruption in the programme would be incalculable.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government was requested to meet a deputation to discuss the problem. Instead of this, however, a senior official visited Wombwell and was shown some of the areas it was proposed should be cleared of houses. Thus, it was possible to demonstrate clearly the extreme seriousness of the situation and the urgent need for effective action to clear the slums.

The following report was prepared prior to the above mentioned visit to indicate the magnitude of the problem, and what progress had been made in comparison with the original programme.

**Housing Programme in the Wombwell Urban District**

5th July, 1963.

**First five years (ending September, 1960) :**

1.	Number of houses proposed to be demolished within the period of five years commencing 1st September, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
<hr/>								
2.	(a) Number of houses demolished or closed to present date	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
	(b) Number of houses in Clearance Areas still occupied :							
	2 to 22 Kitroyd, Jump	...	...	...				11
	19 to 35 Kitroyd, Jump	...	...	...				9
	1 to 7 Otley Square, Jump	...	...					4
								<hr/>
								24
	(c) Number of houses in Clearance Order being submitted to Ministry :							
	128 to 158 Pontefract Road, Wombwell	...						16

(d) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders are operative :

93 Church Street, Jump ... ..	1
29 Canal Boat Yard, Hemingfield ...	1
182, 184, 186 and 188 Everill Gate Lane, Broomhill ... ..	4
Church House, Church Street, Wombwell ... ..	1
	—

7

(e) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders are authorised but not yet confirmed :

2 to 24 Fitzwilliam Road ... Jump	12
1 to 43 Milton Road, Jump ... ..	22
16 to 44 Milton Road, Jump ... ..	15
	—

49

TOTAL of 2 a, b, c, d and e

290

NOTE : 72 dwellings are in process of erection at Jump to accommodate persons to be displaced in 2 b and e above. 20 dwellings are to be commenced in near future to accommodate persons displaced in 2 c and d.

## Remaining Programme

The following houses still remain to be dealt with. These were intended originally to be represented in the second and third five year programmes. The areas are given in order of priority.

1.	2 to 14 Milton Road, Jump ... ..	7
	223 to 243 Cemetery Road, Jump ... ..	11
	2 to 8 Church Street, Jump ... ..	4
	1 to 47 Wentworth Road, Jump ... ..	24
		—
		46
2.	2 to 22 Mitchell Terrace, Wombwell ...	11
	1 to 43 Bradbury Balk Lane, Wombwell	22
	26 to 66 Myers Street, Wombwell .....	21
	45 to 83 Myers Street, Wombwell ...	20
	68 to 74 Hammerton Street, Wombwell	4
	85 to 91 Hammerton Street, Wombwell	4
		—
		82

3.	6 to 42a Wombwell Main, Wombwell	37	
	43 to 70 Wombwell Main, Wombwell	27	
	71 to 101 Wombwell Main, Wombwell	30	
		—	94

### Balance of 2nd 5 Year Programme

4.	12 to 32 Summer Lane, Wombwell ...	11	
	15 to 23 George Street, Wombwell ...	5	
	16 to 26 George Street, Wombwell ...	6	
	56 to 76 Hawson Street, Wombwell ...	11	
	17 to 39 Brickyard, Jump ... ..	12	
	56 to 66 Church Street, Jump ... ..	6	
	99 to 111 Church Street, Jump ... ..	8	
	110 to 114 Church Street, Jump ... ..	3	
	8 to 16 Browns Square, Hemingfield ...	5	
	9 to 15 Browns Square, Hemingfield ...	4	
	15 to 23 The Green, Hemingfield ... ..	5	
	136 Hemingfield Road, Hemingfield ...	1	
	110 Cemetery Road, Hemingfield ... ..	1	
		—	78

5.	2 to 44 Queen Street, Wombwell ... ..	22	
	1 to 31 Queen Street, Wombwell ... ..	16	
	1 to 83 Elliott Terrace, Wombwell ...	42	
	42 to 60 East View, Wombwell ... ..	10	
	85 to 99 East View, Wombwell ... ..	8	
	118 to 122 Ings Road, Wombwell ... ..	3	
		—	101

Total number of dwellings required to meet Slum Clearance needs.

TOTAL of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 above	401
---------------------------------	-----

### Overcrowding

In addition it is estimated that 75 houses are required for alleviation of overcrowding ...	75
---	----



After the visit and subsequent discussions approval was given by the Minister to what might be termed as a “crash programme”, i.e. to build 158 dwellings in the first year and a similar number in each of the two years succeeding.

It was obvious that such a spectacular increase in the rate of Slum Clearance would in the normal way be beyond the resources of my Department. But, as I have indicated in earlier reports, the question of eliminating unfit houses and providing the occupants of these houses with new dwellings with modern amenities is of such paramount importance that it must be given first priority for the next few years despite the fact that other aspects of the Department’s activities may receive less attention.

It was felt by the end of the year that possibly the dawn was at last breaking over the utter unrelieved darkness which for years has lain over the Slum Clearance Programme like a never ending night.

Building at Jump had proceeded during 1962 and it was expected that the first houses would be completed early in 1963. 51 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation at Jump (see below) to bring the total awaiting rehousing to 72, the number of dwellings being erected on the Church Street Farm site at Jump.

**Individual Unfit Houses**

93 Church Street Jump	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Church House, Church Street, Wombwell	...	...					1
2 to 24 (even Nos. inc.) Fitzwilliam Road, Jump							12
1 to 43 (odd Nos. inc.) Milton Road, Jump	...	...					22
16 to 44 (even Nos. inc.) Milton Road, Jump	...	...	...				15
							—
							51
							—

In earlier reports I have often stressed the difficulties, the inconvenience and the degrading influence arising from poor housing accommodation and drab, dilapidated surroundings. Each year they become progressively worse and since they are scheduled for demolition only essential works of repair have been required. The deterioration in some cases has been rapid and it was inevitable that such houses would be affected worst when gales of the greatest severity swept over the area during February, 1962.



When the area was surveyed to assess the amount of damage sustained and to secure repairs and renewals the houses in Fitzwilliam Road, Milton Road, Wentworth Road, Cemetery Road and Church Street, Jump had suffered such devastation that one could have been forgiven for thinking that the area had been victim to a particularly violent air attack. Chimney stacks had, in many cases, been reduced to roof level, roofs had been stripped of slates, eavesgutters torn off and outbuildings reduced to rubble. Temporary repairs were carried out but it was obvious that the need for action to rehouse the people residing in the area had become extremely urgent.

I would urge that efforts to rehouse people living in all unfit and substandard houses be increased in order that everyone may enjoy a decent standard of housing accommodation.

During the year the demolition of 11 houses was secured as follows :

1.	In Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
2.	Not in Clearance Areas							
	Premises : 86 and 88 Canal Boat Yard,							
	Hemingfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Premises : White House, Hemingfield	...	...	...				1
	Premises : 180, 182, 184, 186, 188 and 190							
	Cemetery Road, Jump	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Premises : 52 Church Street, Jump	...	...	...	...			1
	Premises : 24 Kitroyd, Jump	...	...	...	...	...		1
								<hr/> 11 <hr/>

### Improvement Grants

Since the system of improving houses with the aid of Improvement Grants was made possible by the passing of the Housing Act, 1949, the Council has always taken full advantage of the opportunity thus presented to help property owners in the town to provide modern amenities in existing houses. The introduction of the Standard Grant scheme in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 was regarded as a significant step forward and it was hoped that there would be a considerable increase in the number of applications for

grants. Whilst there has been an increase it cannot be said to have reached satisfactory proportions. During the year 57 grants were made, 30 Discretionary and 27 Standard.

Of the 57 grants approved, 44 were for owner occupiers and 13 to owners of tenanted properties. Tenanted houses improved during the year, therefore, represent approximately 23% of the total. Whilst this is a substantial increase over figures for previous years it is still far from satisfactory. The majority of houses which are considered suitable for improvement with the help of grants are tenanted and one could reasonably expect the number of applications in respect of such properties to be much greater than so far received.

There are many cases where owners have made inquiries only to find that tenants were not willing to pay an increased rent, and again, other cases are known where tenants are quite willing to accept an increase in rent but the owners concerned have no interest whatever in improving their property. A great deal of time has been devoted to interviewing such owners and tenants in an endeavour to persuade them of the advantages and the advisability of securing the improvement of houses so as to raise the standard of living accommodation. In addition, announcements have been made in the local press that such grants are available and other means of publicity have been used to bring before members of the public the general outline of the two systems of grants.

Despite long and sustained efforts, however, it is obvious that the Local Authorities must be provided with more extensive powers to secure the desired improvements. If such a step is delayed much longer it may be too late to rescue houses which at present are capable of being raised to a reasonably amenity level. Many times in the past I have referred to the large number of houses in the town which are structurally sound and which, if provided with modern amenities, would have a life far in excess of 15 years. Such houses, built between 40 and 60 years ago, are an asset to the town which must not be permitted to slowly deteriorate to such an extent that there is no alternative but to eliminate them. Such neglect would be indefensible and the consequences of further inaction in this vitally important aspect of housing would be disastrous.

The conditions governing the making of Improvement Grants are now highly attractive. They are flexible, an increase of  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  is permitted on the rent, loans are available

to cover the applicant's portion of the cost and conditions concerning future disposal of the property have been relaxed greatly. It would seem that little more can be done to secure improvements short of vesting the Local Authority with statutory powers.

It is to be hoped that such powers will be forthcoming and that improvements can be secured in selected areas in much the same way as unfit houses are dealt with.

Details of the grants made during the year are as follows :

### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Address			Amount of Grant		
			£	s.	d.
19,	Victoria Road,,	WOMBWELL	215	0	0
55,	Church Street,	JUMP	241	0	0
205,	Cemetery Road,	JUMP	286	0	0
203,	Cemetery Road,	JUMP	90	0	0
161,	Blythe Street,	WOMBWELL	137	0	0
59,	Park Street,	WOMBWELL	210	0	0
61,	Park Street,	WOMBWELL	210	0	0
10,	Barnsley Road,	WOMBWELL	70	0	0
93,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	193	0	0
19,	Cemetery Road,	WOMBWELL	195	0	0
30,	Bond Street,	WOMBWELL	154	0	0
29,	Lower York Street,	WOMBWELL	212	0	0
191,	Barnsley Road,	WOMBWELL	209	0	0
14,	Station Road,	WOMBWELL	169	0	0
95,	Main Street,	WOMBWELL	66	0	0
206,	Cemetery Road,	JUMP	156	0	0
286,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	187	0	0
288,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	187	0	0
3,	Frederick Street,	WOMBWELL	158	0	0
6,	Garden Grove,	HEMINGFIELD	185	0	0
8,	Garden Grove,	HEMINGFIELD	185	0	0
160,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	119	0	0
282,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	188	0	0
284,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	188	0	0
17,	Littlefield Lane,	WOMBWELL	347	0	0
280,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	188	0	0
17,	Rimington Road,	WOMBWELL	195	0	0
290,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	190	0	0
37,	Cemetery Road,	WOMBWELL	67	0	0
35,	Stonyford Road,	WOMBWELL	115	0	0
Total:			5312	0	0



## STANDARD GRANTS

Address			Amount of Grant		
			£	s.	d.
11,	Church Street,	JUMP	119	0	0
13,	Church Street,	JUMP	119	0	0
67,	Summer Lane,	WOMBWELL	134	0	0
52,	Main Street,	WOMBWELL	99	0	0
60,	Batholomew Street,	WOMBWELL	121	0	0
73,	Batholomew Street,	WOMBWELL	97	0	0
63,	Cemetery Road,	WOMBWELL	16	0	0
20,	Barnsley Road,	WOMBWELL	145	0	0
13,	Rimington Road,	WOMBWELL	111	0	0
1,	School Street,	WOMBWELL	137	0	0
175,	Everill Gate Lane,	WOMBWELL	102	0	0
179,	Everill Gate Lane,	WOMBWELL	102	0	0
181,	Everill Gate Lane,	WOMBWELL	102	0	0
57,	Stonyford Road,	WOMBWELL	122	0	0
1,	Littlefield Lane,	WOMBWELL	137	0	0
143,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	131	0	0
151,	Blythe Street,	WOMBWELL	133	0	0
38,	Everill Gate Lane,	WOMBWELL	142	0	0
16,	Edward Street,	WOMBWELL	145	0	0
45,	Park Street,	WOMBWELL	145	0	0
58,	Wath Road,	WOMBWELL	97	0	0
249,	Cemetery Road,	JUMP	141	0	0
225,	Hough Lane,	WOMBWELL	21	0	0
39,	Batholomew Street,	WOMBWELL	139	0	0
44,	Pearson Field,	WOMBWELL	145	0	0
42,	Pearson Field,	WOMBWELL	145	0	0
12,	Wood Street,	WOMBWELL	17	10	0
			3064	10	0

### Housing Repairs

The amount of work done in this section of Housing was influenced to a great extent by the devastating "near hurricane" which tore through the area during February, 1962. A very large number of houses were damaged in varying degrees, some very severely, others with perhaps a few slates blown off the roof. A survey of the town was made in the days following the violently stormy conditions and many repairs and renewals were secured by interviewing the owners concerned. There were a large number of cases, however, where works were not carried out within a reasonable time and it was necessary to serve notices.

Generally speaking time devoted to this vitally necessary but unspectacular activity is quite considerable. The inspections, re-inspections, service of notices, informal and formal, etc., require much time and patience but I am



quite certain that many houses which are in a comparatively reasonable condition today would have fallen into a state of dilapidation had this work not been pursued with determination in the past.

There were in this and surrounding districts a number of private housing developers at work and once again it was relatively difficult to secure repairs and renewals within a reasonable time due to the small amount of labour available to undertake the work.

During the year 456 Informal Notices were served and of these 89.71% were completed with. In addition, 53 notices brought forward from 1961 were also complied with. 47 notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1963.

## Damage by Mining Subsidence

One of the most serious problems encountered in mining districts such as the one in which we live is that of damage by subsidence as the result of mining operations. The system of extracting coal in operation in this area is followed by a total collapse of the roof and, since some of the seams being worked are comparatively thin and close to the surface the amount of movement at ground level is often considerable and disturbingly sudden. With three collieries extracting coal from beneath the town it is a great many years since it was possible to state that no part of the area was affected by subsidence.

When the extent and severity of mining subsidence damage becomes evident and the cost of making good that damage is considered it is inevitable that a number of questions arise in one's mind.

In these days of advanced technology and scientific knowledge, when the miracle of communication by satellite is a reality and man has created machines of incredible power, speed, intricacy and ingenuity, is there not some other known method of conducting mining operations which would cause little or no disturbance on the surface? Dwelling houses, business premises, shops, factories, the public baths and other buildings are all affected from time to time and protests are rarely heard. Is there any justification for this blind acceptance of such damage? Should residents in the town be required to endure these constant upheavals and inconvenience?

Houses, when damaged, for many months cannot be repaired except for immediate works required for safety and weather proofing, and residents are quite unable to enjoy the comfort of their own homes. Whilst the damage, in most cases, is made good the house can rarely be restored to its former condition nor can the occupants be compensated for the months of discomfort and inconvenience. In the case of shops and factories business is impeded or even interrupted and the amenities of the town are denied to residents for long periods. The Public Baths have in the recent past been closed for lengthy periods and the damage has been so far reaching that considerable expenditure has been necessitated to make the Baths again usable. The exact damage sustained by sewers, water mains, gas mains, electricity cables, etc., can never be accurately assessed. The shape and contours of roads are frequently changed overnight; great bumps, holes and hollows appear and there is a real danger to traffic. Similarly, the changing alignment of footpaths presents a danger to pedestrians.

When these many different aspects of the question are considered the greatest question of all is bound to arise. Is it really worth all the upheaval, dirt, damage, inconvenience and danger? Since the town owes its growth and continued existence principally to coal and the mining industry and a good proportion of the working population is employed in the mines the answer is obvious. Mining must continue and further efforts should be made to minimise or possibly eliminate surface damage in this and other mining towns.

Many areas of the town continued to be affected and new movement was experienced in the Park Street, Gower Street, Hope Street and Milton Street areas. Delay in having damage made good is minimised by maintaining close liaison with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board. Constant watch is maintained where damage is known to be occurring in order that action might be taken immediately if danger arises.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Number of dwelling houses in the District	...	6,070
2.	Number of houses included in the above :		
	(a) Back-to-back	... ..	Nil
	(b) Single Back	... ..	10

3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere :	
	Number of houses included in Representations made during the year :	
	(a) In Clearance Areas ... ..	Nil
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses ... ..	51
A.1	Houses Demolished	
	In Clearance Areas :	
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation :	
	Houses Demolished ... ..	Nil
	Persons displaced during the year ... ..	8
	Families displaced during the year ... ..	3
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ... ..	Nil
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil
	Not in Clearance Areas	
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 :	
	Houses Demolished ... ..	11
	Persons displaced during the year ... ..	14
	Families displaced during the year ... ..	5
	(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	Nil
	(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ... ..	Nil
	(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ... ..	Nil
A.2	Number of Dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed ... ..	Nil
B.	Unfit Houses Closed	
	(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	Nil
	Persons displaced during the year ... ..	Nil
	Families displaced during the year ... ..	Nil



	(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
C.	Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied								
	(11) After informal action by local authority :								
	By Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602
	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(12) After formal notice under								
	(a) Public Health Acts :								
	By Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 :								
	By Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 :								
	By Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
D.	Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)								
	(14) Retained for temporary accommodation								
	(a) Under Section 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) Under Section 17 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(c) Under Section 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
E.	Purchase of Houses by Agreement								
	(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil



4.	Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings :	
	(a) Clearance Areas, etc. ... ..	8
	(b) Overcrowding ... ..	1
5.	Rent Act, 1957	
	(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted ...	Nil
	(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ...	Nil
	(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil
6.	Overcrowding	
	Progress was better than last year, but was still very limited having regard to the size of the problem.	
7.	New Dwellings	
	Number of new dwellings completed during the year :	
	(a) By the local authority ... ..	Nil
	(b) By Private Enterprise ... ..	57
8.	Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation	
	(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work) ... ..	Nil
	(b) Improvements—Number of dwellings completed during the year ... ..	57
	Formal applications received during the year ...	59
	Applications approved during the year ... ..	57
9.	Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses — Advances approved in 86 cases. Further advances approved in 15 cases.	

## Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1953 and since that time all milk has been sold under Special Designations. The earlier prejudice shown by certain people against the distribution of milk in bottles has subsided and the "old methods" of retailing milk are now completely forgotten.

There are nine farms within your area where milk is produced. In all cases the milk produced is Tuberculin Tested. At four of these farms the milk is bottled and retailed in your area. In all other cases the milk produced is sent for pasteurisation. In addition, a large quantity of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk is retailed in the town. The milk produced and consumed within the Urban District is, therefore, of a high quality.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples of milk were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in a raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 48 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

132 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below.

**SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION  
DURING 1962**

Type of Milk	Type of Test and Results					
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Presence of Tuberculosis	
	Satis	Unsatis			Neg	Pos
Ungraded	1	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested	64	2	—	—	34	—
Pasteurised	6	—	6	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	9	—	9	—	—	—

In addition 70 samples were submitted for examination for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. There was 1 case in which both the Ring Test and the Cream Culture showed positive results and arrangements were made with the farmer concerned immediately for a Veterinary Officer to carry out the necessary treatment. The number of positive results shows a decrease over last year, but it is known that the bacteria of Brucellosis is widespread and will continue to require a great deal of attention for some time to come. Where it was felt to be necessary steps were taken to have milk from affected herds pasteurised. In cases where unsatisfactory reports were received from the Laboratory action was taken with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the necessary improvements secured.

### **Distribution of Milk**

At the end of the year there were on the Register 48 Distributors of Milk.

The system of licensing dealers authorising the use of Special Designations in relation to milk sold by them was changed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960. By virtue of these Regulations, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1961, the Food and Drugs Authority became the Licensing Authority—the West Riding County Council in respect of this Urban District.

All information concerning licences is passed to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained at all times. For example, where new distributors of milk are taken on to the register or where changes occur the information is forwarded to the West Riding County Council immediately.

### **Meat Supply**

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a Public abattoir in a neighbouring town. The abattoir provides facilities for the slaughter and hanging of meat in modern conditions.

Meat is brought into the town and delivered direct to the retailers in covered, metal-lined vans with good hanging facilities. However, even with these closed, hygienic vans, careless or rough handling of the meat can lead to it being



damaged and contaminated. Isolated instances of such malpractice were seen and dealt with, as were cases in which the meat handlers were not wearing the required type of overalls and head covers. A constant watch was maintained throughout the year to ensure that the meat supply is handled and transported in as clean and safe a way as possible. Whilst there is no room for complacency it can be said that meat handling continues to show some improvement.

## Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets

The ever increasing pressure of duties required to be carried out in the Department render it impossible to make a sufficient number of visits and to devote an adequate amount of time on each inspection of premises in the town where food is prepared, stored or sold. As it has been pointed out in previous reports, there is a high number of shops, bakehouses, meat preparation and other food premises in relation to the size of the Urban District. It is imperative in this most important aspect of environmental health that inspections should be more frequent and of longer duration. The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year were as follow :

					Number of Premises	Number of Visits
(a)	Butchers Shops	...	...	...	16	137
(b)	Grocers and General Dealers				79	224
(c)	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	15	15
(d)	Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	2	18
(e)	Greengrocers	...	...	...	5	15
(f)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	9	96
(g)	Meat Products	...	...	...	6	38
(h)	Markets	...	...	...	2	142
(i)	Canteens and Cafes	...	...		9	32

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows :

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sauage, etc.)	...	...	6
Manufacture or sale of Ice-cream	...	...	75



## Food Hygiene

It is possible to report further progress under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and the subsequent amendments. Improvements were secured at 23 food premises, viz :— 3 licensed premises, 2 canteens, 4 bakehouses and 14 other food shops. All works were once again carried out by informal request and there is ample evidence that the majority of food traders are acutely conscious of the need for constant improvement in order to maintain a high standard. It has long been accepted that "Good Hygiene is good business !"

Generally speaking a reasonable standard is maintained in food handling, but cases frequently arise where attention must be drawn to practices which are contrary to the Regulations. Some of these cases occur through ignorance and some through carelessness. People who have had no previous experience of food handling may acquire a shop and find themselves in a world which is completely foreign to them. Every endeavour is made to persuade such people to adopt the correct methods of food handling, display, etc., and to acquaint them with those parts of the legislation which affect them, but there have been cases where they have been unable to cope with the situation and have left the business concerned. In other cases they have adapted themselves to the new conditions and have proved themselves to be highly satisfactory.

The attitude of members of the public, and, generally speaking, this means housewives, is of the utmost importance in food handling, more especially the retail sales of foodstuffs. It is possible to legislate for practically anything but the time devoted to formulating legislation is completely wasted unless there is some effective means of enforcing it. In the case of food handling, the law, with a few exceptions, is, if properly and effectively administered, capable of securing a reasonable standard for food premises. The majority of owners of food premises in the town have demonstrated their willingness to conform to any reasonable request from my Department, and customers can assist in these cases by not handling foodstuffs, taking care not to breathe or cough over food, prevent clothing from touching food, leaving dogs outside shops, etc. In those few cases where the shopkeeper and his staff are obviously careless or negligent the customer can have a salutary effect by drawing attention to any disregard for food hygiene, e.g. dirty hands and nails, dirty wearing apparel, failure to wrap open food, lack of protection for food, blowing into bags, licking fingers and many other habits and practices

which are ill-advised and possibly of great danger to the consumer. Complaints by customers, especially if a number of others are present at the time, could have far reaching effects and could easily result in a considerable loss in trade.

Having purchased food which has been produced, handled, stored and sold in satisfactory conditions the housewife becomes the principal actor in a drama which is enacted in hundreds of homes every day. She has the good health of her family in her hands every time she prepares a meal for them and in the manner in which she stores food stuffs in the home. I am quite certain that there are many abdominal upsets which are caused by failure to observe elementary hygiene principles.

There is undoubtedly room for tremendous improvement in many households. When cases of infectious diseases arise, or when housing inspections are being carried out, the opportunity is taken to point out these matters and it is hoped that this effects some improvement. Such a task would be rendered immeasurably less difficult if the bacteria which cause food poisoning, etc., were at least visible.

## Markets

It is with regret that I am unable to report any improvement in the markets, both of which are owned by the Local Authority. It is quite impossible to secure reasonable food handling standards in these open markets. The standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations is much lower than that required for permanent premises. The minimum standard is low and the unscrupulous trader all too frequently knows precisely how much to do to meet minimum requirements. There is disregard amounting almost to contempt for the Regulations and I have the impression that things would rapidly deteriorate if inspections were less frequent. Even though the standard is so low and requirements are the very minimum, it is necessary on almost every inspection to draw attention to some breach of the Regulations. Food handling in the markets is generally not satisfactory.

It is not difficult to appreciate the dangers to which food on market stalls is exposed. Dust and dirt are blown freely on to the stalls; both Markets adjoin the High Street where the constant passage of heavy traffic adds greatly to the dust in the air; flies and other insects cannot be effectively dealt with in the open air and obviously give rise to a lot of



contamination; the stalls are low and the sheets used to cover the back and ends of the stalls must necessarily be of a temporary character, thus increasing the danger of contamination from animals and the feet of people using the markets. In addition, the stalls are never properly cleaned and are used on non-market days for purposes entirely unconnected with food handling.

It is regrettable that there is no supply of water on the stalls and although there are washing facilities provided for ladies at the Public Conveniences in Station Road, this is a good distance from the Old Market and there are no facilities whatever for men. I would urge strongly that this position be given immediate and urgent consideration.

There are two solutions to the problem which I would recommend to you. Adequate sanitary and washing accommodation should be provided in the Old Market, i.e. a sufficient number of water closets and urinal accommodation along with washbowls and a good supply of hot and cold water for both ladies and gentlemen. In addition, a significant improvement would certainly be secured if a number of lock-up shops of a semi-permanent character could be provided for the sale of food of a more vulnerable character, e.g. fish, cooked meats, confectionery, biscuits, etc. In this way the standard of food handling in the markets could be raised and brought more into line with that insisted on in shops.

It has been suggested to you in previous reports that certain types of food which are not cooked before eating, such as cooked meats, pies, cheese, biscuits, etc., should not be exposed for sale in the open air as it is virtually impossible to give them the measure of protection that food should have. Everything possible is done to have food in the markets protected against contamination and if the improvements suggested in the previous paragraph were implemented I have no doubt that it would be possible in future to render a much better report on the markets.

## Hawkers of Food

Since the introduction of the West Riding General Powers Act, 1951 when Local Authorities were provided with the power to secure the registration of hawkers of food there has been a steady improvement in this aspect of food trading. There were on the register at the end of the year 64 hawkers of food. [The 12 years since the commencement of the Act have seen the replacement of many horsedrawn vehicles by

mechanically operated vehicles and, after much trial and error, there are many mobile shops which have been developed for this trade. My department has played a part in the designing of such vehicles and their employment by enterprising traders has brought a welcome improvement in the sale of food by Hawkers.

Despite sustained efforts to exercise reasonable control over this form of food trading and to secure 100% registration, it is known that a number of traders are never seen officially and there is every reason to suspect that the standards maintained in such cases are considerably below this Department's requirements. These vans are frequently brought into the area late in the evening, especially on Fridays and Saturdays at a time when the owners consider themselves free of official supervision. I have made many tours of the area as late as 10 p.m. but it is immensely difficult to affect a reasonable control in such circumstances.

The variety and quantity of foodstuffs being offered for sale by hawkers of food is increasing month by month and when it is considered there are 64 known hawkers on the register it is not difficult to assess the quantity of food which is being handled on mobile vehicles, some of it in doubtful circumstances. There is, in my opinion, every reason for requiring such traders to conform to normal shopping hours. This would provide the opportunity to exercise more efficient control over the handling of food in mobile vehicles. In addition, there should be a fee for the licensing of such vehicles to provide a small contribution to the General Rate.

## Ice-Cream

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 73 shops registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

31 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown overleaf.



	Number of Samples Taken	Provisional Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	4	3	—	—	1
Manufacturer No. 2	4	4	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 3	4	2	1	1	—
Manufacturer No. 4	4	4	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 5	4	4	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 6	4	3	—	1	—
Manufacturer No. 7	3	3	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 8	4	4	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	31	27	1	2	1

### Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below.

Hams ... ..	157 lb.	8 ozs.
Stewed Steak ... ..	138 "	12 "
Tongue ... ..	13 "	4 "
Corned Beef ... ..	111 "	10½ "
Beef Loaf ... ..	9 "	9½ "
Luncheon Meat ... ..	17 "	1 "
Bacon ... ..	10 "	12 "
Pork ... ..	44 "	12 ::
Chicken ... ..	32 "	6 "
Other Meats ... ..	13 "	0 "
Fruit ... ..	165 "	15½ "
Tomatoes ... ..	228 "	3 "
Fish ... ..	6 "	13½ "
Mixed Goods ... ..	342 "	3 "
Vegetables ... ..	444 "	3 "
Sausage ... ..	59 "	8 "
Cheese ... ..	6 "	12 "
Tinned Milk ... ..	13 pts.	eq.
188 packets frozen food.		

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath town's refuse.

## Water Supply

The Dearne Valley Water Board is the water undertaking for this area and water supplied by them is of a good bacteriological standard. Samples are taken regularly in different parts of the area.

Isolated cases of insufficiency occur from time to time arising from lime, etc., deposits in the services. In such cases the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main and scrape and pressure clean the services or, where necessary, to lay a larger diameter service.

Complaints are received occasionally of sediment and discolouration. This usually arises from turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs, etc. These matters are quickly taken up with the Dearne Valley Water Board's Engineer, with whom close contact is maintained and remedied with the minimum of delay.

Of 6,070 occupied houses in the township 6067 are on the public supply. 18,940 people occupy these 6,067 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, except one farmhouse, water is laid on direct to the houses.

## Public Baths

Before commencement of the swimming season the work of installing new filters, pipe lines, pumps, etc., had been completed and, after the initial teething troubles, the Laboratory Reports on samples of Baths water submitted proved to be satisfactory.

34 samples of the water were obtained from both pools during the season and with 2 exceptions they were all satisfactory. Difficulty was experienced in maintaining a good standard of purity in the small pool, especially during busy periods. Strict control over the numbers using the pool was necessary.

## Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 19 observations were made and smoke of such density and colour as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Wombwell Main Colliery.

Parkhill Brickworks, and the Public Baths. A new source of trouble and one which promises to assume ever increasing proportions is the burning of omnibus bodies, rubber covered cable and other scrap materials.

There were very few complaints during the year from the vicinity of the chimneys at Wombwell Main Colliery. Black smoke emissions were recorded on two occasions but an improvement was apparent towards the end of the year.

The chimney at the Public Baths again emitted smoke, soot and grit in excessive quantities. The chimney is very low and the complaints from residents in the neighbourhood were without doubt justified. I would stress the urgent need for the provision of more up to date and efficient steam raising equipment along with grit arrestors.

Complaints received from the neighbourhood of the Wombwell Foundry and Engineering Company Limited again arose as the result of cupolas and a convertor discharging smoke and grit at low level. There are inherent difficulties in the processes carried out at the Foundry but the Management are fully alive to the need for improvement and certain modifications had been made before the end of the year. Changes were being made in the later part of the year and arrangements were made to discuss with the new management early in 1963 those processes which are subject to control under the Clean Air Act. The Alkali, etc., Works Inspector for this area maintains close contact with my office and has been most helpful in negotiations at the Foundry.

## Scrap Yards

There is a growing number of scrap yards being established and the breaking and stripping operations carried on usually involve a great deal of noise, a general untidy sprawl across the countryside, destruction of the amenities of the neighbourhood and the emission of smoke from burning operations in such quantities as to cause distress and inconvenience to people living nearby. In one part of the town there is every indication that such activities are being extended and that nuisance from smoke, etc., will increase. I feel that control of such establishments is vitally necessary both from the Public Health and Town Planning points of view. The emission of smoke from these operations should be prohibited. Surely, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility to recover scrap metals without creating a nuisance from smoke and fumes!



## Spoil Banks

All the Colliery Spoil Banks in the area are inspected from time to time and I am pleased to say that no serious nuisance arose from any of them during the year.

### (a) Mitchell Main Colliery

Occasional inspections have been made since Mitchell Main Colliery Spoilbank received its "beauty treatment" and there was evidence of "over-heating" in one area. This has tended to give a bare appearance and the grassing over would seem to be only partially successful at this stage.

### (b) Darfield Main Colliery

This relatively new spoilbank in Netherwood Road has grown rapidly and whilst there has been no evidence of overheating it is excessively ugly and a great eyesore. Its continued growth, its gaunt, stark outline, its very presence stultifies the efforts made and the money expended on levelling and grassing over of the nearby Mitchell Main Colliery Spoilbank.

### (c) Wombwell Main Colliery

This large and awkwardly shaped stack has shown no signs of overheating during the year but again trouble was experienced when part of the stack slipped on to the nearby road.

### (d) Cortonwood Colliery

Although this stack is situated outside the district, fires have in the past been serious and the pollution so heavy that it has drifted into parts of the Urban District. Serious attempts have been made to effect an improvement and although fires continue to burn in parts of the old stack, the amount of nuisance was reduced. The new stack is being controlled by levelling and consolidation and part of it is being covered with soil. In all cases where industrial furnaces, spoil banks and other non-domestic sources of pollution are concerned regular contact is maintained with the managements in an effort to reduce such pollution to a minimum.



**Non-Industrial Pollution**

In an area such as this, where there are 6,070 occupied houses and valuable bituminous coal is burned carelessly and wastefully the vast bulk of atmospheric pollution arises from domestic sources. All the smoke, soot and grit arising from domestic fires is discharged at a low level and causes damage to health, buildings, vegetation, etc. The amount of energy and money spent in efforts to maintain a fair degree of cleanliness in the face of such pollution is both unreasonable and unnecessary.

There is an increasing awareness amongst people in general of the benefits to be derived from a clean atmosphere. During periods of temperature inversion when there is a build up of pollutants near ground level, there is ample visible evidence of the effect on exposed surfaces. The dirty, greasy deposit is there for all to see and it must be obvious that to be continually breathing an atmosphere which contains such matter causes great distress to those who suffer from bronchial and respiratory troubles and ever increasing damage to those who outwardly appear to be quite healthy.

The graphs on the following pages give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year.

**Factories Act, 1961**

There are on the register 49 Factories as follows :

Factories with Mechanical Power	... ..	39
Factories without Mechanical Power	... ..	10

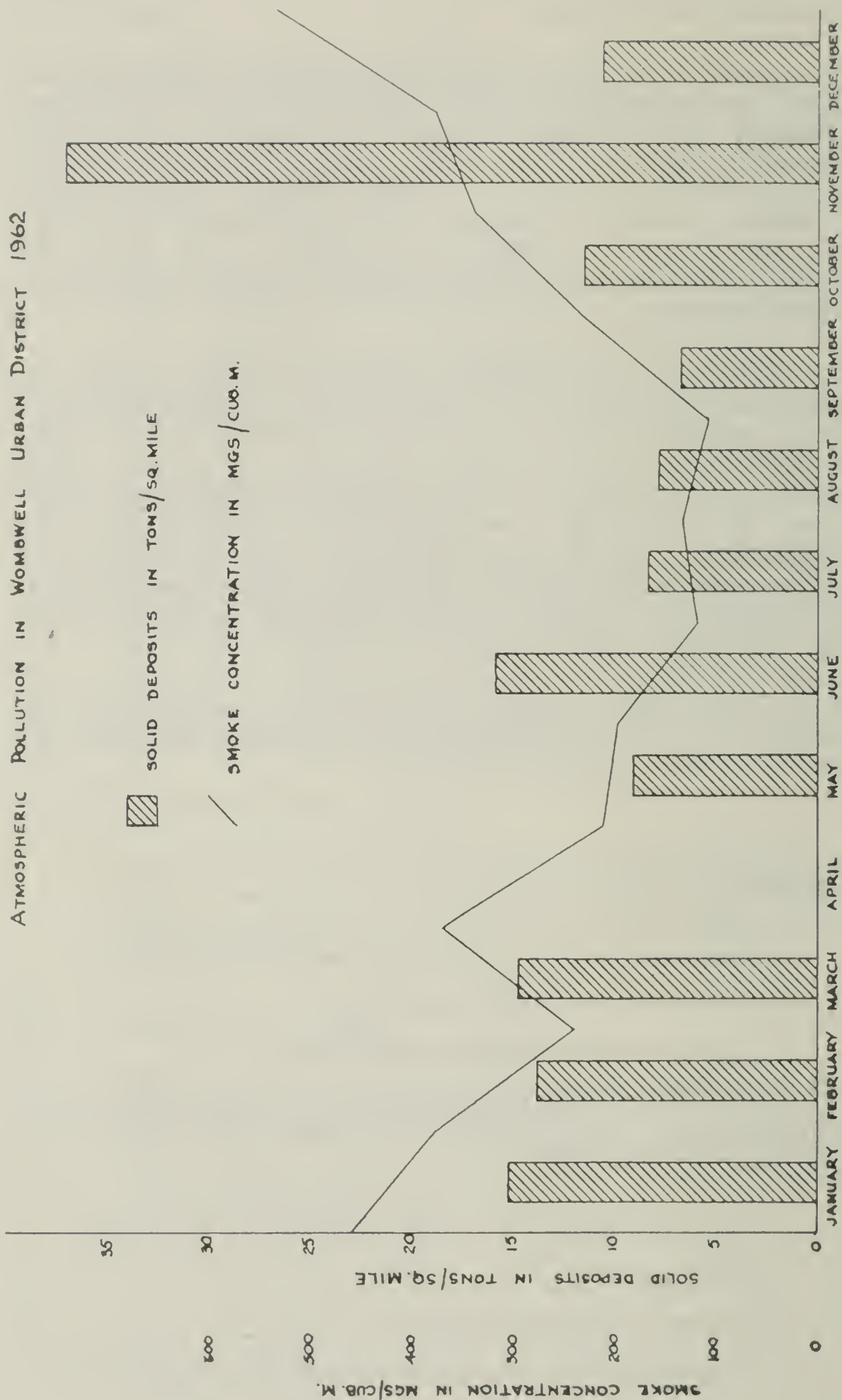
Included in this total number of factories there are 9 bakehouses to which 96 visits were made. 149 visits to other factories were recorded.

Informal action was taken requiring the following :

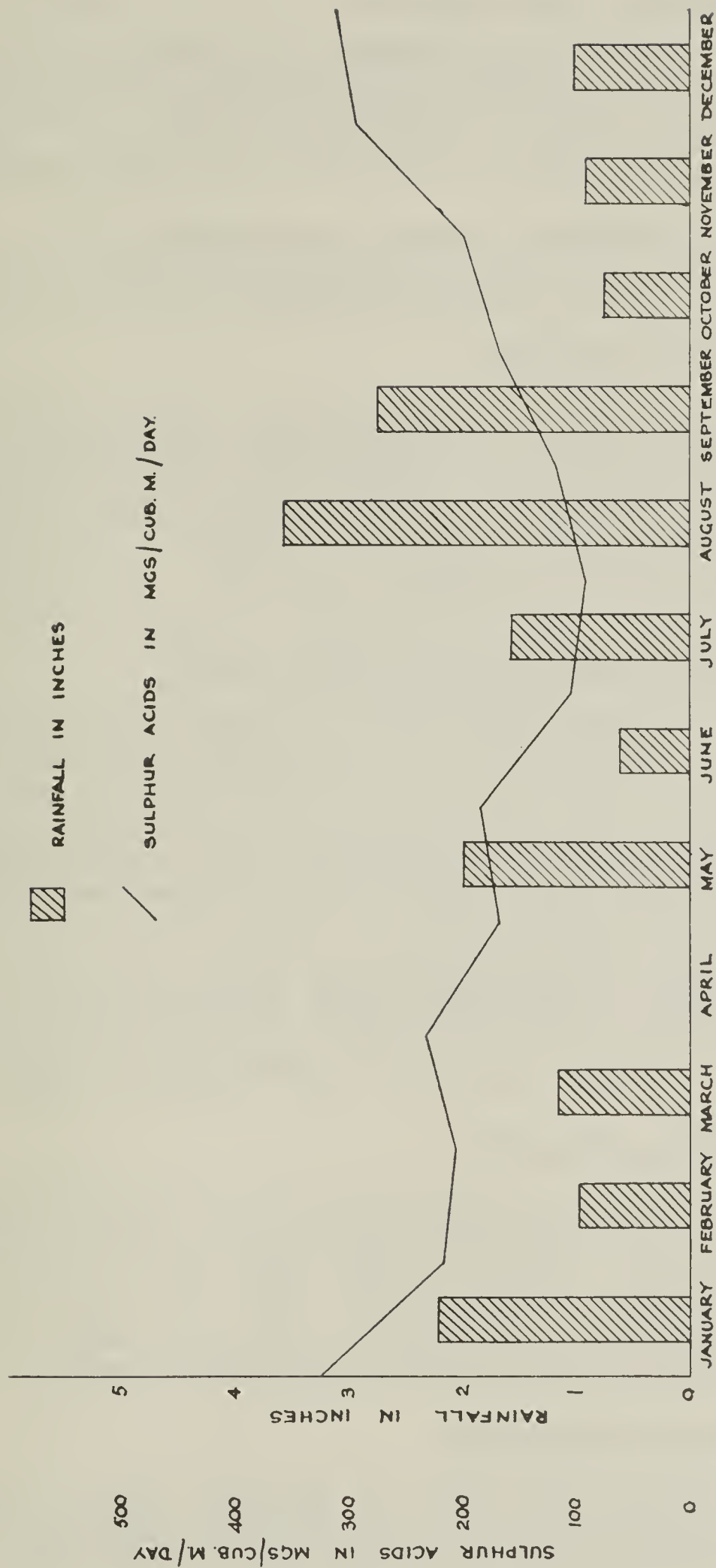
Cleanliness	... ..	12
Sanitary Accommodation	... ..	13

All these defects had been remedied by the end of the year.

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1962



# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBEWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1962



**Shops Act, 1960, Section 38**

70 visits were made to shops for the purpose of this Act. It is generally found that the premises inspected meet the requirements of this Section of the Act. 4 offences against the Act were discovered and all 4 were remedied. The defects were as follows :

Insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
No washing accommodation	...	...	...	3

**Moveable Dwellings**

30 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. Such caravans are usually occupied by itinerant dwellers who are engaged in collecting rags, scrap metals, etc. The areas worst affected are Broomhill and Lundhill and the occupants of the caravans are frequently of an undesirable character. The absence of water supply, drainage, refuse storage, sanitary accommodation, etc., invariably creates unsatisfactory conditions and the sites usually present a sorry spectacle indeed.

Frequent inspections are made of land within the area which might be attractive to caravan dwellers and the arrival of any caravans is usually reported immediately by persons living in the neighbourhood. It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure the removal of such caravans and it is felt that increased powers are necessary to prevent unsuitable land from being used by caravan dwellers. Notices which had been erected in three areas were removed, presumably by caravan dwellers. The sooner such persons are provided with permanent housing the better it will be for all concerned.

45 inspections were made during the year.

**Verminous Premises**

6 Council owned houses and 4 privately owned houses have been disinfested during the year. The number of bug infestations appears to get less every year and those encountered were generally light in nature. A powder insecticide is issued free of charge and many requests are received for advice on eradication of cockroaches.

**Terminal Disinfection**

In certain cases of infectious disease, whether the treatment is at home or in hospital, disinfection is carried out. During the year 8 houses were so disinfected.



## Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within your district.

## Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works, and allotments which have been regularly surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens, etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

Two sewer treatments have been carried out during the year and the results have been most encouraging, showing that the regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past fifteen years has kept infestation at a very low level.

Three of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. As much time as possible is devoted to Rodent Control.

Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- ness Pre- mises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District .....	15	6070	321	6406	25
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification (see Note 3) .....	2	62	14	78	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Common Rat Minor .....	1	40	8	49	—
Ship Rat Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat Minor .....	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Minor .....	1	22	6	29	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act .....	17	777	35	829	25
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Common Rat Minor .....	4	264	2	270	—
Ship Rat Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat Minor .....	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Minor .....	1	14	4	19	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) .....	—	—	208	208	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Common Rat Minor .....	—	—	9	9	—

Cont. overleaf

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
		(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- ness Pre- mises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
Ship Rat	Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor .....	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor .....	—	—	2	2	—
5. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections .....		266	839	257	1362	25
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 & 4) treated by the L.A. ....		12	340	31	383	—
7. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments. ....		18	355	40	413	—
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:						
(a) Treatment.....		—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work ..... (i.e., proofing)		—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which de- fault action was taken follow- ing the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act. ....		—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings .....		—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of Block “control schemes carried out”						
12. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here:						
13. Any other points of interest.						

## **Hairdressers and Barbers**

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1962 25 premises, and 14 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

## **Betting and Gaming Act, 1960**

When this Act first came into operation in 1961 a new type of premises—Betting Shops—was created and initially such businesses were established in existing buildings. Foreseeing that large numbers of adults would gather in such premises and that nuisance and inconvenience could easily arise for people living in the vicinity it was decided to apply a standard for washing and sanitary accommodation. This was generally accepted by those seeking to establish this type of business and subsequent experience is providing justification for such action.

During the year 2 betting shops were closed, 1 was established in an existing building and 6 new betting shops were erected. At the end of the year there were 15 betting shops on the register and only in 2 cases are the premises considered not to be satisfactory. One such shop is in an area which will be declared a Clearance Area early in 1963.

## **Public Conveniences**

No new buildings were erected during the year and there is still need for further and improved conveniences.

The Ladies and Gentlemen's Conveniences in Station Road were built over 30 years ago and do not meet modern requirements and although arrangements were made to improve the walls and floors by covering with terrazzo there will still be no washing facilities for gentlemen. An additional block of public conveniences could with advantage be erected in the old market place. There is also a great need for additional conveniences at the Halfway House, in the vicinity of the 'Bus Stops, and at Jump and Hemingfield.

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition at all times but considerable difficulty is experienced in achieving this due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Appeals to the public to safeguard public property appear to have little effect.



## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience	Number	Percentage
Water Closets .....	7608	99.83
Pail Closets .....	7	.09
Privy Middens .....	6	.08

71 W.C.s were constructed for new houses and other property. 57 additional W.C.s were provided for existing property.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING — 1962

### Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles, one petrol driven and three diesel driven. Three are side-loading vehicles with all steel bodies and the other is a dual-tip diesel driven lorry of 18/20 cu. yds. capacity. The introduction of a further diesel driven lorry has shown an appreciable reduction in fuel costs. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and clean and are a credit to the township.

I find it necessary to stress once again the most unsatisfactory garage which is used for the vehicles. The existing garage is inadequate, badly situated and cannot be kept warm enough to ensure the safety of the vehicles during the winter. The provision of improved, modern garage accommodation becomes more urgent.

With very little exception a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty was experienced at times due to the shortage, or unsuitability of labour. This is obviously a great handicap which is accentuated during holiday or sickness periods. Householders generally appreciate the high standard of the service maintained and are tolerant of any delay during the times of difficulty. In order to ensure that the work was carried out the Council authorised the working of overtime on Saturday mornings during the summer, and during the week in winter.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream. The staff have no washing facilities, proper place for them to eat their lunch, or lockers in which they might

keep clothing in which they come to work. In common with other industries I would recommend that urgent consideration be given to provision of such facilities in the shape of wash-bowls, lockers, dining room, etc. These could be incorporated in a central depot which would also provide satisfactory garages for the lorries and a more up-to-date salvage depot.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 3,188 loads of refuse were collected as follows :

Type of Vehicle	No. of Loads	No. of Tons	No. of Working Days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight Tons
No. 1 Lorry 45 cwts. ....	378	855	200	1.89	4.27
No. 3 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	668	2672	304	2.19	8.79
No. 4 Lorry 60 cwts. ....	909	2727	304	2.99	8.97
No. 5 Lorry 60 cwts diesel	1019	3057	297	3.43	10.23
No. 6 Worry 45 cwts. diesel	214	428	115	1.86	3.72

It is estimated that 3,188 loads weighed 9,739 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1.589 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 513.9 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1.589 tons.

## Disposal

The whole of the town's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and this was done efficiently and with the least possible nuisance.

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the work has been carried out far more

satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Top soil is removed before the land is tipped on, the refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers and the soil is replaced on top of the refuse. This system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows :

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Wombwell Wood Quarry	3,188	100

### CLEANSING COSTS

	Collection £ s. d.	Disposal £ s. d.	Total £ s. d.
Cost per estimated ton .....	1 4 11	4 2	1 9 1
Cost per 1,000 population	640 8 0	106 8 0	746 16 0
Cost per 1,000 premises .....	1981 0 0	329 2 0	3210 2 0
INCOME .....	1500 0 0	131 0 0	1631 0 0
NETT COSTS .....	12141 0 0	2017 0 0	14158 0 0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 2s. 0·66.

### Municipal Dust Bin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act 1936, 5,127 worn out bins have been replaced, 238 during the year under review.



There is little doubt that the operation of such a scheme as this is beneficial in many ways and the fact of having a good standard of refuse storage accommodation has been one of the factors in maintaining a weekly collection of domestic refuse.

The scheme has been in operation for approximately 12 years and practically all bins of light gauge have now been replaced. This has resulted in an appreciable reduction of bins requiring to be renewed during the last two years.

**Trade Refuse**

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 20 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it, butchers' and fishmongers' waste is removed more frequently.

**Sanitary Inspection of District**

A total of 1,108 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and 1,310 re-visits were recorded.

456 Informal Notices were served and of these 409 were complied with. 47 relating to 47 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 999 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,609 such interviews during the year.

The following defects were remedied after the service of informal or formal notices, or after interview with persons concerned.

**Repairs to Houses**

Made dry—roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Made dry—spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Made dry—pointing or structural plaster	...	...						37
Damp proof course inserted	...	...	...	...	...			19



Plaster work repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Door frames and doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Firebacks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Coppers re-set or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Copper firegrates renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Handrails fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

#### Drainage :

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out	...	...	...	...	...	61
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	37
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sink gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	...	25
Vent shafts provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	69
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	45
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	658

#### Sanitary Accommodation

Water closet fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	74
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	86
Water closet structural repairs	...	...	...	...	25
Additional sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	57
Dust bins renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	238

#### Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Larger diameter water services installed	...	...	...	...	25
Accumulations of refuse cleared	...	...	...	...	34

Boundary and screen walls rebuilt	...	...	...	14
Water services repaired	...	...	...	24
Verminous houses cleansed	...	...	...	10
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	57
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	32
Food stores provided	...	...	...	8
Coal stores provided	...	...	...	6

Referred to other Departments :

Water Board : 41.                      Surveyor : 59.

58 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

46 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act 1936 and 1961, 34 relating to nuisances, 3 to sanitary accommodation, 1 to the provision of drainage, 2 to paving and 6 to the improvement of water supplies. 40 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

12 notices were served under Sections 35 and 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. All 12 of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. In 21 cases the work was executed in default of the owner.

## Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1963 was £1,442 0s. 9d. There is a decrease compared with previous years due to restrictions on deliveries occasioned by bad weather conditions.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them.

Salvaged Materials	Weight				Totals		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	151	4	—	18	1257	3	1
Textiles .....	4	8	3	14	53	6	6
Ferrous Metals .....	9	16	1	—	71	8	3
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	—	3	23	60	2	11
TOTALS .....	166	10	—	27	1442	0	9

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1963, 2,954 tons of waste paper had been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £23,845.







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A. Taylor & Sons Ltd.. Station Road, Wombwell, Yorks.

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